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and completeness it is difficult to equal it. Probably many readers who have inquired minutely into the trouble with Mexico will regret that the narrative does not include a thorough examination of the American claims against her as well as a statement of their unique place in the raw materials of diplomacy. It is true that this would have introduced into serious history an element of comedy, but such is the texture of life, and if we are not in gross error an impartial description of the claims presented against the sister Republic would excel almost any specimen of grotesque art. In our opinion this is the chief deficiency in a useful and scholarly work. To omit so important a matter as that ever growing list of grievances and to say nothing of their adroit manipulation is to impart to the sober countenance of history a sort of holiday cast. One does not need to pluck his judgment from the verses of the poet, for there are other witnesses besides Hosea Bigelow. The claims are given in Hubert Howe Bancroft and though that author has been convicted of offences more than venial, he has not yet been accused of reshaping diplomatic papers.

The section which treats of the Compromise of 1850 is sufficiently complete, and, like the entire book, written in a style at once clear and entertaining. The Gadsden purchase is also noticed. An account of the acquisition of Alaska completes the volume.

Ten fine maps and topographical plans add much to the value of Dr. McElroy's book, of which one of the chief merits is that it assembles in a single handy volume a number of topics which heretofore have been overtaken by only industrious readers who have found the materials far apart. Leaving out of account Louisiana and Florida the reader who desires to gain a firm grasp of our territorial growth will not be disappointed if he begin his readings with *The Winning of the Far West*.

A History of Emigration From the United Kingdom to North America, 1763-1912. By Stanley C. Johnson, M.A. New York: E. P. Dutton and Co. London: George Routledge & Sons, Ltd., 1914. Pp. 387.

This monograph, a thesis approved for the degree of Doctor of Science in Economics by the University of London, may be fairly classified as belonging to what De Quincey would call the literature of knowledge. It treats in a severely scientific manner a definite subject. The author's preliminary survey of the eventful period between the Treaty of Paris and the eve of the world wide war of 1914 supports the claim of American historians as to the extent of the Ulster emigra-

tion to the United States. In the five years from 1769-1774 there sailed to the Atlantic seaboard from five Irish ports (Londonderry, Belfast, Newry, Larne and Portrush) 43,720 persons. Under the plan of Dr. Johnson the earlier emigrations have not been mentioned, though the Irish exodus began long before 1769. In the same period Scotland sent a still greater number. In that era fewer came to America from England and Wales. The author states that settlers came from all parts of Ireland and from the Scottish highlands. The latter were forced from their ancient homes by the policy of the rich grasiers who then were turning their farms into pastures. Apparently the contest was one between men and kine. Prince Edward Island was divided amongst sixty-seven proprietors, chiefly Scots, on condition that they would settle European Protestants or British Americans on their domain. The condition appears to have been ignored, for the proprietors stocked their lands with Highlanders who for the most part were Catholics. About the same time some Yorkshire Methodists arrived in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. It was then that other Highlanders left their new homes in the Mohawk valley and finally settled at Glengarry, which they named in honor of their old stronghold in Inverness. Other American Loyalists or Tories poured into Canada by tens of thousands. When Clinton abandoned Philadelphia, that city alone sent three thousand Loyalists to Canada. Virginia and New York, too, sent their quotas. The American Tories seem to have been responsible for the early westward expansion of Canada. In 1785 there arrived at Quebec a party of more than five hundred, the people of an entire Scottish parish with their priest, Reverend Alexander Macdonell Scotus. Other companies of Highlanders, including Camerons of Lochiel, arrived within the next decade. Lord Selkirk and Colonel Talbot were instrumental in sending to the Dominion hundreds of settlers. An impetus was given to emigration from England by the return of peace after the defeat of Napoleon.

The chief cause of emigration was the remarkable increase of population, in the United Kingdom, a phenomenon which affected social affairs in a multitude of ways. As early as 1823 there were congested districts in Munster and by 1838 many are noticed in the north of Ireland. A few years before (1832) overlords cleared off their English estates all people likely to seek relief. At that time thousands were ejected from their homes and their houses razed to the ground. Those thus cast adrift entered the "open villages," which in a little while became congested. The records declare that the merciful landlord is no new type, but is as ancient as the hills. Lord Middleton, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and other Irish landlords are mentioned as having ex-

pended some pounds in assisting those who desired to emigrate. This was an incident in the movement for consolidation.

Besides the desire for green fields and pastures new, which sent so many people from Scotland, and the operation of the principle of consolidation, which assisted so many to leave Ireland, in 1833 England was troubled by agricultural depression and Scotland disturbed by the ruin of the kelp industry. Collectively these influences sent multitudes to America. Of course, the most tragic of all was the Irish famine of 1847, when the British government manifested great apathy and the Society of Friends great humanity. Let this awful page of history be buried in oblivion. Dr. Johnson's scientific treatment does not even suggest the extent of that catastrophe. His monograph merely gives the arithmetic of the matter, but only the recording angel can collect the statistics of want and despair.

Inventions, too, which have freed men from drudgery have oftentimes through all their days likewise freed them from toil. In Yorkshire 15,000, in Lancashire 90,000 and in Oldham half the population were without work and without hope. When introduced, the power-loom, the spinning jenny, and the "mule" wrecked more homes than even the wars against Napoleon. For those displaced by labor-saving machinery there was no alternative but starvation or emigration.

An interesting section treats of assisted and unassisted emigration as well as the iniquitous system that brought "redemptioners" to America. Much has been written of the horrors of "the middle passage," when the merchandise in negroes was at its meridian, but the voyage from the Guinea coast to the United States could never have been more cheerless for the captive than the emigrant ship for its homeless wanderers, who were often kicked, and cursed, and cuffed by some brutish mate.

Other topics touched in this useful volume are the reception of immigrants, their destination, the land systems, and colonization schemes. In discussing the destination of the emigrants it is pointed out that the Irish preferred the United States to the British colonies, though great numbers settled in Australia, in New Zealand and in Canada.

In his estimate of the social and economic value of emigration and immigration the author, after quoting statistics concerning foreigners generally, parenthetically singles out the Irishman for a sinister compliment. "With respect to illiteracy," he asserts, "the various Census Reports tell the same tale: the foreigner, frequently the Irishman, is the great offender." This conclusion appears to be based upon a statement of Bryce to the effect that three-fifths of the aliens in New York are unable to read. Even a brief sojourn in that city would convince

Dr. Johnson that in the great American metropolis not all the aliens are Irish. If he will take the trouble to compare the different editions of *The American Commonwealth*, he will find that in the latest Mr. Bryce has silently omitted nearly all the uncomplimentary allusions to the Irish. Of these omissions the publicist's preface says nothing.

The author states that the Irish vote in the United States "favors a policy of antagonism to Great Britain." The implication is that concerning American affairs all Irishmen step to the same sound. A knowledge derived from observation, and not from books, would probably convince the author that among the Irish in America there are discrepant opinions. The German vote, on the other hand, is not influenced by hatred of Great Britain but by "liquor questions." In explanation he states that "these matters are made possible by the fact that in several states the immigrant is admitted to citizenship after a single year's residence, while he is still ignorant of the laws, language, and customs, and before he has had time to appreciate the honored institutions of the land which receives him." The German, it is true, may by certain states be given the *suffrage* after one year's residence, but he cannot acquire United States *citizenship* before the expiration of five years. By that time he generally knows something of American institutions. Moreover, it is hardly scientific to hold that all German dreams are mixed with drink.

A single paragraph mentions Catholic colonization in Minnesota during 1880, a movement which Archbishop Ireland encouraged, and in 1881, when it was assisted by Mr. Sweetman. The first is described as a partial success, the second as a failure.

The subject outlined by Mr. Johnson is too vast and too intricate to be treated in a single volume. However, he has mentioned many of its principal phases and brought together much valuable information. The monograph makes it plain that work of genuine worth is done at the University of London.

The Development of American Nationality. By Carl Russell Fish. New York and Chicago: The American Book Company. Copyright, 1913. Pp. 535 + Index and maps.

This volume forms the second part of *A Short History of the American People* and treats of the principal events between the year 1783 and the election of Woodrow Wilson. In stating the causes of the war of 1812 nothing is said of President Madison's conviction that there existed grounds for war with France, though none was declared,